

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. The entire force of special examiners of the Department is to be sent along with sub-committees to investigate alleged irregularities in the office of United States officials. A sub-committee accompanied by a special examiner is to go to New York City in a short time to investigate the office of the Superintendent of Prisons. A sub-committee of the same force is to be sent to New York City in a short time to investigate the office of the Superintendent of Prisons. A sub-committee of the same force is to be sent to New York City in a short time to investigate the office of the Superintendent of Prisons.

THE STATE OF MARSHALL.

A SITE SELECTED IN THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Joint Committee on the Library was in consultation to-day with George W. Biddle, William H. Rawle, John Cadwalader, Wayne McVeigh and W. W. Willoughby, of Philadelphia, a committee of the Trustees of the Marshall Memorial Fund, in respect to the selection of a site for the statue of Chief Justice Marshall. After examining the Capitol grounds, it was determined to place the statue on the green upon the west front, and in a line with the middle entrance to the building. The statue is to face westward. The architect of the Capitol was instructed to prepare the foundation.

The Marshall statue was made by Story, in Rome, and has not yet been shipped from there. It is of bronze, standing eight feet above a pedestal, heroic size, sitting posture. Its pedestal, which is also of bronze, is to be eight feet high. The statue is to be placed on a pedestal of marble, which is to be of the same material as the statue. The statue is to be placed on a pedestal of marble, which is to be of the same material as the statue.

AGAINST FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR.

LABORING-MEN'S PROTEST AGAINST HUNGARIANS AND BELGIANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A number of representatives of labor organizations appeared before the House Committee on Labor to-day and argued against the importation of foreign laborers under contract. T. V. Powderly, ex-Mayor of Scranton, Penn., said he represented the Knights of Labor, numbering over 100,000. Their association desires an eight-hour law; legislation preventing foreigners purchasing large tracts of public land in this country, and preventing the importation of foreigners under contract. He spoke of the importation of Hungarians and Belgians, and said they returned home after saving comparatively small sums of money. One family of nine persons was mentioned, that lived on \$25 a month. The diet was said to be mush and water for six days, with meat on Sunday. Hungarians, he said, were fast becoming a pest to the country. He said he had seen a Hungarian in the streets of New York, and he said he had seen a Hungarian in the streets of New York.

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WILNELL PHILLIPS DEAD.

A QUIET END OF A WEEK OF SUFFERING.

DEATH CAUSED BY ANGINA PECTORIS—CONSCIOUS TO THE END.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Wendell Phillips died at 6:15 o'clock this evening, at his home on Commonwealth, of angina pectoris. Mr. Phillips had been ill for a week with the disease, which has been the death of several members of his family. He was last upon the street on Friday of last week, when he was feeling well but not strong, any exertion making a severe trial on his vital powers. He suffered severely in his last sickness, the attacks of pain requiring the constant attendance of physicians for their partial relief.

It became evident to the physicians on Thursday that Mr. Phillips could not survive, and he fully realized his condition. To-day he was in less pain during the morning, and it was thought he might live for some days. He himself felt more encouraged and this afternoon about 4 o'clock he attempted to raise himself to an easier position in bed. The effort brought on a severe paroxysm, which left him exhausted and dying. The pain was finally relieved by ether, but he refused consciousness gradually to leave. His family, wife and other members of his family gathered at his bed, and he knew them all. He died with a smile on his face, and he died with a smile on his face.

Wendell Phillips was born in Boston on November 29, 1811, and belonged to a family holding a most respectable place in the history of that city. His father, John Phillips, was the first Mayor of Boston, being elected about 1820. Wendell Phillips went through the usual educational course and was sent to Harvard College when about sixteen years old. He was graduated in 1831, and at once entered the Law School at Cambridge, where Judge Story had been for some years the master spirit. He remained there two years, and then continued his law studies elsewhere. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and his purpose then, apparently, was to give all his attention to the law. Circumstances, however, ordered his life and career very differently, and he soon became a brilliant leader in that war against slavery which was waged so long by the Abolitionists. In 1836 he became a Garrison Abolitionist, and in 1839 he gave up his law practice from unwillingness to observe the oath of fealty to the Federal Constitution. The Abolitionists held that the Constitution of the United States was a wretched compact, having for its purpose the maintenance of slavery, and for that reason they refused to support it. Accepting the logical consequences of his adherence to the anti-slavery cause, Mr. Phillips gave up his profession and determined to devote himself to the advocacy of emancipation.

Mr. Phillips' first Abolition speech was made toward the close of 1837, when the Rev. Elijah L. Lovjoy was shot down by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Ill. Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing and a hundred other citizens of Boston applied for the use of Faneuil Hall to give expression to their horror at this murder of a Christian clergyman. But the authorities rejected their application. This refusal greatly increased the popular indignation, and Dr. Channing appealed to the citizens of Boston to reverse the arbitrary action of the city government. This appeal made a deep impression and a meeting was called in the old Supreme Court room to take into consideration the reasons assigned by the Mayor and Aldermen for withholding Faneuil Hall, and to act in the premises as may be deemed expedient. A committee was appointed to renew the application, which was successful.

On December 8 the citizens met in Faneuil Hall, and all went well until Attorney-General Austin made an inflammatory and exciting speech, in which he declared that Lovjoy was not only a murderer, but an impostor, and that he had been shot by a mob of fanatics. He declared that Lovjoy was not only a murderer, but an impostor, and that he had been shot by a mob of fanatics.

When Mr. Austin had finished his speech and retired, Mr. Phillips ascended the platform, and was met with the hostile demonstrations of the partisans of Austin. He had gone to the meeting with no intention of taking any part in the proceedings, but Mr. Austin's speech was so bitter as to arouse his indignation. He replied to the charges of murder and imposture, and he was followed by a number of other speakers. He was followed by a number of other speakers.

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dent and secretary of the A. H. Hart Company. His body will be brought here for burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

A CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

WEST SHORE AND NORTH RIVER TROUBLES.

A SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST THE RAILWAY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court of this country against the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, the North River Construction Company, and other defendants, by Warren Currier, who alleges that he is the owner of 100 shares of the stock and of the first mortgage bonds of the railroad company. Judge Barnard, at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, granted an order requiring the defendants to show cause, at a special term to be held at the same place on February 15, why the construction company and its receiver should not be restrained during the pendency of the suit from selling or removing from the State any of the assets and properties of the construction company, especially the stock and bonds of the West Shore Railway Company, and why the officers and directors of the railroad company should not be restrained from doing anything under the contract between the two companies, and from proceeding with any arbitration between them for the settlement of the affairs of the railroad company, and why the stockholders of the railroad company should not be restrained from receiving or exercising or voting any of the rights of a receiver to be specially appointed for that purpose. The order restrains the defendants until the hearing on the motion from removing any property of the company from the State, from proceeding with the arbitration, and "generally they are hereby required to obey this order as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had been made absolute in the first instance."

The papers in the suit were served on General Winslow, president of the North River Construction Company, and General Porter, recently president of the railroad company, shortly before midnight on Friday, and on some of the other defendants yesterday.

The allegations of the complaint, which are made on information and belief, charge that the control of the railroad and the terminal companies and in general all the transactions between the several companies were the result of a conspiracy between the directors, and especially between General Winslow, Porter, and Woodruff; that the construction company was fraudulent and opposed to the interests of the West Shore Company, that the construction company was created for the purpose of obtaining a loan for a large sum, and that the placing of the construction company in the hands of a receiver was accomplished by collusion and fraud.

At the office of the West Shore Company it was said yesterday that the plaintiff in the suit acquired his 100 shares of stock on January 1, 1883, and that he had not known whether he held any of the bonds of the company or when he bought them. He was regarded as a waiver upon the company and its management, and the complaint charges that the terminal stockholders had been wholly misled and for the most part deceived. They cited instances of this, and said that the fact that it is owned equally, except the few shares which the directors hold, by the West Shore and the construction companies, was a fact which was not known to the stockholders of the West Shore Company.

It is entirely